

Industrial Louisville AND Commercial GAZETTE.

VOLUME VII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

NUMBER 9.

Miles Leatherwood, slave of Gen. John Morgan, at Greenville, was accidentally burnt to death in Polk County Tenn.

The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora entered Stamboul on Tuesday last, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

The tobacco crop of Connecticut is pronounced the largest and best in quality of any crop ever produced in that industrious and enterprising State.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, recently held a fair in that city, from which they realized \$22,000. They have inaugurated an "Animals' Home," where stray dogs, horses and other animals find protection, and provision is made for bringing aged and disabled creatures to a painless death.

F. A. Marden and S. B. Kendig, the defaulting clerks at Washington, have been sentenced, the former to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$12,000, the amount embezzled, and the latter to two year's imprisonment and a fine of \$14,000, the amount embezzled.

The annual report of the Boston Board of Trade, which may be regarded as the reflex of the sentiment of the commercial classes of that city, favors the removal of import duties on materials and the admission to American registry of foreign built vessels, as the best means to be adopted for the rehabilitation of our mercantile marine. It also favors the modification of the Alien Passenger Act, with the prospect of abolishing the head-money imposition; the revision of the freight tariffs on our railroads, with an immediate effect of increasing our commerce,

THE LOUISVILLE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,

(20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)

A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,

DEVOTED TO

Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c.,

A PAPER FOR

The Merchant,

The Farmer,

The Artisan,

AND

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an acceptable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will commend the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a

MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING

NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—This week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper."—(Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871.) In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted:

One Copy one year,	\$3 00
Three copies one year,	8 00
Five " " "	12 00
Eleven " " "	25 00
Twenty-five " " "	50 00

All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$5 00 subscription sent us, if preferred, in lieu of the above club rates. Agents thus acting can deduct the amount from each remittance. The money must accompany the list in every case, and must be sent by postoffice, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, charges prepaid. Address JOHN W. CLARKE, 95 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

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Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
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As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo- perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Selected.

NOBODY KISSED ME GOOD-NIGHT.

BY GRACE MELBOURNE.

NEELING alone in the stillness,
Down by the white covered bed,
Softly the tear-drops were falling,
Bowed was my young, tired head.
Stealing so soft through the chamber,
The moon, with its mystical light,
The words kept so silently coming—
Nobody kissed me good-night.

Home, with its gentle caresses,
Loved ones, with faces so true,
Oh, I can see them so plainly!
Darlings, I am praying for you.
Here the soft good-night, so loving,
And the bright smile to my sight,
Would be a blessing. Ah! sadly
I wait for the loving good-night.

Love, what a charm you have given
To this strange pathway of ours,
You have adorned it so brightly
With your most beautiful flowers.
And in the silence, while kneeling,
Here, in this soft changing light,
How can I help but remember
Nobody kissed me good-night.

But there's a thought that will cheer me,
And I am glad when I say
Some one will miss me a little,
Some one will earnestly pray.
Maybe that some one is thinking
Of one "neath this soft, fading light,
And wonders, so silently dreaming,
If somebody kissed me good-night.

And in the dear little circle,
Gathered so happily there,
They may be thinking and wondering—
Oh! it looks peaceful and fair!
And when they kiss all the others,
They'll wait, ere they put out the light,
And say as they think, perhaps fondly:
"I wonder who kissed her good-night."

Well, well, little heart, are you foolish,
To linger so long o'er a kiss?
You have grown so used to its sweetness,
No wonder its sunshine you miss.
Oh! how many are wretchedly starving
For the love of a heart true and bright!
I'll not mourn, for I know they are dear ones
Who would eagerly kiss me good-night.

The Bonny Hands that Make Good Bread

BY JOHN S. ATCHESON.

OWN the charms of rounded arms,
Of eyes that love's soft luster shed,
Of raven hair, and tresses fair,
Of cheeks that toy with white and red
Of pouting lips where Cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
Yet none of these my fancy please
Like the bonny hands that make good bread

Some hands have art to move the heart,
By winking music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And, through the canvas, make us feel,
Son e make the dress fair forms caress,
To win the heart and turn the head;
For me, more rare beyond compare,
Are the bonny hands that make good bread

Gay maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jewelled hands so idly crossed,
That idler mind can pleasure find
In every hour nobly lost!
Your jewels shine, your looks are fine,
But I'll not seek, when'er I wed,
For jewelled hands, or gold and lands,
But bonny hands that make good bread.

The Organ-Blower.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

DEVOUTEST of my Sunday friends,
The patient organ-blower bends;
I see his figure sink and rise
(Forgive me, Heaven, my wandering eyes),
A moment lost, the next half seen,
His head above the scanty screen,
Still measuring out his deep salaams
Thro' quavering hymns and panting psalms.

No priest that prays in gilded stole,
To save a rich man's mortgaged soul;
No sister fresh from holy vows,
So humbly stoops, so meekly bows;
His large obeisance puts to shame
The proudest genuflecting dame,
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends.

Oh, brother, with thy supple spine,
How much we owe those bows of thine!
Without thine arm to lend the breeze,
How vain the finger on the keys!
Though all unmatched the player's skill,
Those thousand throats were dumb and still;
Another star may shape the tone,
The breath that fills it is thine own.

to day it had had enough. It knew little more than the do phin.

"Many a night have I lain upon a wet stone and looked far into the country, miles and miles away from here. There are crafty creatures, called in their speech men-folk. They plot against us, but usually we slip away from them; that I know well, and the sea-eel, too, that you are asking about, he knows it. He has been under their sway, up there on the earth, time out of mind, and it was from there that they were carrying him off on a ship to a distant land. I saw what a trouble they had, but they could manage him, because he had become weak on earth. They laid him in coils and circles. I heard how he tingled and jingled and rangled when they laid him down and when he slipped away from them out here. They held on to him with all their might, ever so many hands hold of him, but he kept slipping away from them down to the bottom; there he is lying now—till further notice, I rather think."

"He is quite thin," said the small fishes.

"They have starved him," said the seal, "but he will soon come to himself and get his old size and corpulence again. I suppose he is the great sea-serpent that men are so afraid of and talk so much about. I never saw him before and never believed in a sea-serpent," and with that down went the seal.

"How much he knew; how he talked," said the small fishes; "I never was so wise before; if it only isn't all an untruth."

"We can, any way, swim down and see for ourselves," said the littlest fish. "On the way we can hear what the others think about it."

"I wouldn't make a stroke with my fins to get at something to know," said the others and turned away.

"But I would," said the littlest fellow, and put off down into deep water. But it was a good distance from where the "long thing that sank" lay.

The little fish looked and hunted on all sides down in the deep water. Never before had it imagined the world to be so big. The herrings went in great shoals, shining like a mighty ribbon of silver; the mackerel followed after and looked even finer. There were fishes there of all fashions and marked with every possible color; jelly fish, like half transparent flowers, borne along by the currents. Great plants grew up from the floor of the ocean; grass, fathoms long, and palm-like trees, every leaf tenanted by shining shell-fish.

At last the little fish spied a long, dark streak away down, and made his way toward it, but it was neither fish nor cable; it was the gunwale of a sunken vessel, which above and below the deck was broken into by the force of the sea. The little fish swam into the cabin, where the people who perished when the vessel sank were all washed away, except two; a young woman lay there stretched out, with her little child in her arms. They seemed to be sleeping. The little fish was quite frightened, for it did not know that they never again could waken. Sea-weed hung like a network of foliage over the gunwale about the two beautiful bodies of mother and babe. It was so quiet, so solitary. The little fish scampered away as fast as it could, out where the water was bright and clear and there were fishes to see. It had not gone far before it met a whale, fearfully big.

"Don't swallow me!" cried the little fish. "I am not even to be tasted, I am so small, and it is a great comfort to me to live."

"What are you doing away down here, where your kind never come?" asked the whale.

So then the little fish told about the astonishingly long eel, or whatever the thing was, that had sunk down from above and produced such a panic amongst all the other creatures in the sea.

"Ho, ho!" said the whale, and he drew in such a rush of water that he was ready to make a prodigious spout when he came to the surface for a breath.

"Ho, ho! so that was the thing that tickled me on the back when I was turning round. I thought it was a ship's mast that I could break up into clothes-pins. But it was not here that it was; no; a great deal further out lies the thing. I'll go with you and look for it, for I have nothing else to do," and so it swam off, and the little fish behind it, not too near, because there was a tearing stream, as it were, in the wake of the whale.

They met a shark and an old saw fish. They, too, had heard of the famous sea-eel, so long, so thin; they had not seen it, but now they would.

"I'll go with you," said the shark, who was on the same road; "if the great sea-serpent is no thicker than a cable, then I can bite through it in one bite," and he opened his mouth and showed his six rows of teeth. "I can bite dents in a ship's anchor, and certainly can bite off the shark."

"There it is," said the great whale.

"I see him." He thought he saw better than the others. "See how it rises, how it bends and bows and curves."

But it was not the sea-serpent, but an extraordinary great eel, ever so many eels long, that drew near.

"Why, I have seen him before," said the saw-fish. "He never made a hullabaloo in the sea or frightened any big fish out of his wits."

And so they talked to him of the new eel and asked him if he would go with them on their voyage of discovery.

"If that eel is longer than I am," said the sea-eel, "there will be something disagreeable happening."

"Aye, that there will," said the others; "there are enough of us not to tolerate him," and so they shot ahead. But then there came, right in their way, a great monster, bigger than all of them put together. It looked like a floating island that could not stop itself. It was a venerable whale. Its head was grown over with sea-weed, its back covered with barnacles and such innumerable oysters and mussels that its black skin was altogether whitened.

"Come with us, old fellow," said they. "Here is a new fish come, and we won't stand it."

"I would rather lie where I am lying," said the whale. "Leave me alone; leave me alone. Oh, ah! Oh, ah! I suffer from a dreadful disease! My only relief is to get up toward the surface and get my back up higher. Then the great sea-fowl can come and pick at me. That feels so good, only when they do not drive their beaks in too far. Sometimes they go in too far; sometimes they go in too deep, quite into my blubber. You can see now how a complete skeleton of a fowl is fixed in my back; she struck her claws in too deep and could not get them out when I went down to the bottom. And now the little fishes have picked at her. See how she looks and how I am. I am all diseased."

"That is all imagination," said the shark. "I am never sick. No fish is ever sick."

"Pardon me," said the whale. "The eel suffers from headache, the carp has small-pox and we all have intestinal worms."

"Nonsense!" said the shark, and refused to hear any further, and others also would rather not; they had something else to attend to.

At last they came to the place where the telegraph cable lay. It has a pretty long bed on the floor of the sea from Europe to America, over sand-banks and sea-mud, rocky ground and weedy places and entire forests of coral. The currents down there, too, change, whirlpools eddy and fishes swarm in greater masses than the countless flocks of birds that men see when birds of passage take their flight. There is a stir, a splashing, there, a humming and rushing. The rushing still haunts a little the great empty conch shells when we hold them to our ears.

"There lies the fellow!" cried all the great fishes and the little one with them. They saw the cable, the beginning and end of which vanished beyond the reach of their eyes. Sponges and polyps swayed from the ground, rose and fell over it, so that now it was hidden, now came to view. Sea-porcupines, snails and worms moved over it. Gigantic crabs, that had a complete fringe of creeping things, stalked about it. Dark sea-nepemones, or whatever the creature is called that eats its entire body, lay beside it and smelled of the new creature that had stretched itself on the bottom of the sea. Floanders and codfish turned over in the water so as to get an idea about it from all sides. The star-fish, that always bores down into the mud and can keep its eyes outside, lay and stared to see what was to come of all this bustle.

The telegraph cable lay without stirring, but life and thought were in it. Human thought went through it. "The thing is crafty," said the whale.

"It is able to strike me in the stomach, and that is my weak point."

"Let us grope along," said the polyps. "I have long arms and limber fingers; I have been moving by the side of it; now I'll go a little faster," and so it stretched its most flexible, longest arms down to the cable and round about it. "It has no scales," said the polyps; "it has no skin at all. I do believe it never feeds its own young."

The sea-eel laid itself by the side of the telegraph cable and stretched out as far as it could. "The thing is longer than I am," it said; "but it is not length that does anything; one must have skin, stomach and flexibility."

The whale dived down deeper than he had ever been. "Art thou fish, or art thou eel?" it asked, "or art thou only some piece of work made up above that cannot thrive down here amongst us?"

The telegraph cable did not answer it; it has no power for that. Yet thoughts go through it, men's thoughts that rush in one second miles upon miles from land to land.

"Will you answer, or will you take a crack?" asked the fierce shark, and all the other great fishes asked the same thing.

The cable did not stir, but it had its private thought, and such a one it had a right to have when it was full of thoughts. "Let them only give me a crack! then I shall be hauled up and be myself again; that has happened to others of my race in shallower waters." So it gave no answer; it had nothing else to attend to: it telegraphed and lay in its lawful place at the bottom of the ocean.

Up above the sun now went, as men say. It came like flaming fire, and all the clouds glowed with fiery color, each more splendid than the others.

"Now we shall get the red light," said the polyps, "and can see the thing better, if need be."

"At it! at it!" shouted the shark. "At it! at it!" said the sword-fish and the whale and the eel.

They rushed forward, the shark foremost. But just as it was about to grip the wire, the sword-fish, out of pure politeness, ran his saw right into the back of the shark. It was a great mistake, and the shark lost his strength for biting. There was a hubbub down in the mud. Great fishes and small, sea-anemones and snails, rushed at one another, mashed and squeezed in. The cable lay and quietly attended to its affairs, and that one ought to do.

The dark night brooded over them, but the ocean's millions of living creatures lighted it; craw-fish, not so large as a pin-head, gave out light. Some were so small that it took a thousand to make one pin-head, and yet they gave light. It certainly is wonderful, but that's the way it is.

These sea creatures looked at the telegraph wire. "What is the thing?" they asked, "and what isn't it?" Aye, that was the question.

Then there came an old sea-cow. Folks on the earth call its kind a mermaid, or else a merman. This was a she, had a tail and two short arms to splash with, hanging breasts, and seaweed sponge on her head, and that was what she was proud of.

"Will you have the society of intelligent people?" said she. "I'm the only one down here that can give it. But I ask in return for it perfectly secure pasture on the bottom of the sea for me and mine. I am a fish, you see, and I am also an amphibious animal—with practice. I am the wisest cow in the sea. I know about everything that goes on down here, and all that goes on above. That thing you are pondering over is from above, and whatever plumps down from up there is dead and comes to be dead and powerless. Let it lie there for what it is—only some invention of man."

"Now I think there is something more to it," said the little fish.

"Hold your tongue, mackerel!" said the great sea-cow.

"Stickleback!" said the rest, and that was even more insulting.

And the sea-cow explained to them that this terrible thing, which, to be sure, had not given a single mutter, was only some invention from dry land. And she delivered a little oration upon the rottenness of men.

"They want to get hold of us," said she. "That's all they live for. They stretch their nets for us and come with bait on a hook to catch us. That thing there is some kind of a big string which they think we are going to bite at—they are such stupid. We are not. Only do not touch it, and it will shrivel up and all turn to dust and mud. Everything that comes down from up there is full of cracks and breaks—it is good for nothing."

"Good for nothing!" said all the creatures in the sea, and held fast to the sea-cow's opinion, so as to have an opinion. The little fish had its own thoughts. "That exceedingly long, thin serpent is perhaps the most wonderful fish in the ocean. I have a feeling it is."

"The very most wonderful," say we human folks, and say it with knowledge and assurance. It is the great sea-serpent, long ago the theme of song and story. It was born and nourished and sprang forth from men's cunning, and was laid upon the bottom of the sea, stretching from the eastern to the western land, bearing messages quick as light flashes to our earth. It grows in might and in length, grows year by year, through all the seas round the world, beneath the stormy waves and the lucid waters, where the skipper looks down as if he sailed through the transparent air and sees the transparent fish, brilliant fireworks of color. Down, far down, stretches the serpent, Midgard's snake, that bites its own tail as it encircles the earth. Fish and shell beat upon it with their heads—they understand not the thing—it is from above. Men's thoughts, in all languages, course through it noiselessly. The serpent of science for good and evil, Midgard's snake, the most wonderful of all ocean wonders—our great sea-serpent.—(Scribner's Monthly.

The Famous Organ of Friburg and its Jealous Keeper.

The wrighter of "Musical Recollections of the Last Half Century," in Finsley's Magazine, tells this good story of Mendelssohn:

Great as Mendelssohn was as a composer, I believe he was far greater as a pianist and as an organist. Under his hand each instrument "discoursed" after a manner as original as it was captivating. Scarcely had he touched the keyboard than something that can only be explained as similar to a pleasurable electric shock passed through his hearers and left them spellbound—a sensation that was only dissolved as the last chord was struck and when one's pent-up breath seemed as if only able to recover its usual action by means of a gulp or sob.

An anecdote relative to this feeling I may introduce, as told me by Sir Michael Costa. On one occasion of Mendelssohn's being in Switzerland, he and Sir Michael met at the church of Friburg in which building the organ is of such world-wide celebrity that few persons—especially those who lay claim to any musical taste leave the town without going to hear it. At the time referred to the custodian was somewhat of a bear, and most decidedly refused, either for love or money, to permit any stranger to place his fingers upon the keys, although he himself had not the slightest pretension to the designation of an organist; and so far from showing the capabilities of the instrument, induced very many to go away under the impression that they had been "sold," and that all "Murray" and other guide books had stated was nothing better than "a delusion and a snare." Mendelssohn was resolved, by hook or by crook, to see what the Friburg organ was made of.

For this purpose he drew the custodian out, working on his weak points of character—for the old man really loved the organ as if it had been his child—but as to getting his consent, that seemed to be beyond the probability of realization. Every one, whoever had the fortune to be acquainted with Mendelssohn, must have been attracted by his winning ways, his courteous bearing and his manifestations of decided character. Whether he won upon the old man by any one of these peculiarities of his "native worth" in particular, or by their combination, can only be inferred. Suffice it to say, that after a long parley, he was permitted to try one range of keys. One hand he used at first, quietly using the other in drawing the stops, as if to attest the variety of their quality; and, when he had thus got out as many as seemed applicable for his purpose, he made a dash which completely staggered the old man, and began to play as he only could play.

The old man gasped for breath. He clutched the rail against which he was standing, and for an instant seemed as if he would drag this bold intruder from his seat. That impulse was, however, only momentary; for he soon stood, as it were, spellbound, until a break in the harmonious melody enabled him to make an effort to ascertain who the master spirit was that made the organ speak as he had never heard it speak before. Sir Michael Costa, at first scarcely knowing whether it were better to smile at the old man's astonishment, or to let events take their course, or to enlighten him at once, decided upon the former course; but at this moment the old man seized him by the arm and gasped out, "Who, in heaven's name, is that man?" But when he answered slow and deliberately, "Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy," he staggered as if struck a tremendous blow. "And I refused him to touch my organ!" he sorrowfully said. But as Mendelssohn began again to play, he gave an impatient sign that he should not be disturbed, and listened and listened as he never listened again, as if some mighty spirit had entranced him. The object gained, Mendelssohn spoke a few kind words to the old man, and so departed, leaving an impression upon his mind and heart that, no doubt, during the time that he was spared, was never for a moment obliterated.

RAILROAD REFORM is one of the subjects under consideration in the Massachusetts legislature. A law to exempt railway passengers from liability of fare unless they are provided with seats, is proposed in the State senate as a remedy for overcrowding. It is to be hoped that the law makers of the Bay state will lead off in this much-needed reform.

A newly invented photometer proves that light penetrates 100 fathoms below the surface of the sea—70 fathoms more than hitherto supposed.

The new high bridge across the Missouri at Omaha has seventy of its spans already completed, eleven remaining to be finished.

The face of the sun is so spotted as to seriously suggest whether the small-pox has not got there.

THE SEA-SERPENT.

A NEW WONDER STORY.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

THERE was a little fish—a salt-water fish—of good family. I don't recall the name—you will have to get that from the learned people. This little fish had eighteen hundred brothers and sisters; all just as he; old as they were they did not know their father and mother, and were obliged to look out for themselves at the very beginning, and swim round, but that was great sport. They had water enough to drink—the entire ocean; they thought nothing about their food; it came when they wanted it. Each did as it pleased; each was to make out its own story—aye, rather none of them thought at all about that. The sun shone down upon the water that was light about them, so clear was it. It was a world with the strangest creatures, and some very horrid and big, with great gaping mouths that could gulp down all the eighteen hundred brothers and sisters, but neither did they think of that, for none of them as yet had been swallowed. The small ones swam side by side, close together as herrings and mackerel swim. But as they were swimming their prettiest in the water and thinking of nothing, there sank, with a prodigious noise, from above, right down through them, a long, heavy thing that looked as if it never would come to an end. It stretched out further and further, and every one of the little fishes that scampered off was either crushed or got a crack that it could not stand. All the little fishes, and the great ones with them, from the level of the sea to the bottom, were thrown into a panic. The great, horrid thing sank deeper and deeper, and grew longer and longer, and miles and miles long. The fishes and snails, everything that swims, or creeps, or is driven by the current, saw this fearful thing, this enormous, incomprehensible sea-eel which had come down upon them in this fashion.

What was the thing any way? Ah, we know; it was the great, interminable telegraph cable that the people were laying between Europe and America.

There was a confusion and commotion among all the rightful occupants of the sea where the cable was laid. The flying fishes shot up above the

surface as high as they could fling themselves; the blow-fish took a leap an entire gunshot in length over the water, for it can do that; the other fish made for the bottom of the sea, and went down with such haste that they reached it long before the telegraph was seen or known about down there; they poured in on the cod and flounders that lived peaceably at the bottom of the sea and ate their neighbors. One or two of the sea-anemones were so agitated that they threw up their stomachs, but they lived after it just the same, for they can do that. A good many lobsters and crabs got out of their excellent shells and were obliged to wait for their bones to grow back again.

In all this fright and confusion, the eighteen hundred brethren and sisters became separated and never again met, or ever knew each other after that; only some ten of them remained still in the same place; and so in a few hours they got over the first fright and began to be curious about the affair. They looked about them, they looked up and they looked down, and down in the depths they fancied they saw the fearful thing that had scared them—yes, had scared all, great and small—lying on the bottom of the sea, as far as their eyes could reach; it was quite thin, but they did not know how thick it might be able to make itself, or how strong it was; it lay very quiet, but then that might be a part of its cunning, they thought.

"Let it lie; it does not come near us," said the most cautious of the little fishes; but the smallest one of all would not give up trying to find out what the thing could be. It had come down from above, so it was up above that one could best find out about it. So they swam up to the surface. It was perfectly still. They met a dolphin there. The dolphin is a sprightly fellow that can turn somersaults on the water, and has eyes to see with, so it must have seen this and known all about it. They asked him, but he had only been thinking about himself and his somersaults; he'd seen nothing, had no answer for them, and only looked high and mighty.

Then they turned to the seal, which was just plunging in. It was more civil, for all that it eats small fish; but

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE SOUTHWEST

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A letter circular price current is published every Thursday, and is delivered to subscribers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per copy.
All communications should be addressed to JOHN W. CLARKE, Louisville, Ky.NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.
All persons who desire it will be furnished our paper, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, 1 volume American Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the following rates:The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one year.....\$4.00
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Agents allow 20 per cent. commission on all subscriptions sent as per advertisement on page three.

All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor Ind. & C. M. Gazette, 45 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.
Our authorized agents in other cities to contract for advertisements, etc., are as follows:
George P. Russell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.
Fitch & Thain, 25 Broadway, New York.
Geo. D. Dole & Co., 7-9 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Griffin & Hoffman, 146 Main Street, Baltimore.
T. C. Evans, 105 West Main Street, Boston.
Vanocort & White, 216 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : JAN. 27, 1872

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JANUARY, 1872.											
MORNING'S PHASES.						EVENING'S PHASES.					
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Third Quarter.	8	4	30	Eve	1	2	4	5	1	2	4
New Moon.	10	9	30	Mor	9	7	4	5	11	11	11
First Quarter.	12	11	34	Mor	12	11	34	Mor	12	11	34
Full Moon.	25	11	34	Mor	25	7	4	5	25	7	4

To Advertisers.

Advertisers and business men are hereby reminded that they would best consult their own interests by using the columns of the GAZETTE. It is devoted exclusively to the commercial, manufacturing and material interests of the city, and circulates widely among business men, merchants and financiers in every city and State in the Union. It is devoted to active, business pursuits and has a larger general circulation than any paper in the city or State, and is read for business and trade information and not for political or sensational news. An advertisement in the GAZETTE will be read and appreciated.

Change of Firm.

We notice our old friends, Archibald & Davis have, associated with them in their business, Mr. M. J. Haden, of Woodford County, Ky. The style of the new firm will be Archibald, Davis & Haden. They have removed to a large and commodious building more suitable to the requirements of their rapidly increasing trade. Their new location is No. 77, Main Street, (N. S.) between 7th and 8th.

Important to Tobacco Merchants.

Mr. & Uriarte, the Spanish Consul-General at New York, has issued proposals for supplying the Spanish Government twenty millions kilograms of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco. Estimating the kilogram at 2.2 pounds, and the average weight of Virginia and Kentucky lugs, say 1.50 pounds per hhd., we find that the Spanish Government will require for the year 1872 not less than thirty thousand hhd. of our tobacco.

Our Manufacturing Interests.

Louisville, through its great natural advantages and situation as a trade center in a healthy and salubrious climate, with pure air, and the best and most bountiful supply of water, is an important manufacturing city, and should take the lead of all others in the West or South. With a population now exceeding 150,000, the city embraces an area of sufficient scope to contain upwards of 500,000 inhabitants and not have a single crowded or contracted avenue or street. The city limits, from the East to the West, include upwards of seven miles of paved and gas-lit avenues. From the Woodland Garden and Butcherstown on the East, to Portland and West Louisville on the West end, is more than seven miles; with free wells with pumps of the purest spring water on every square. In addition to this the beautiful and classic Beargrass creek (on which stream the first flour mill in the then Western wilds, was erected) meanders through the East end, irrigating and watering the garden spots through which it courses; while its banks are lined with public buildings and institutions, as well as manufacturing establishments of divers kinds, representing many millions of capital in that quarter alone.

The city on the North, the West and the South is bounded by the Ohio, the beautiful river which makes Louisville a peninsula, the city being laid out in squares, with streets running at right angles North and South, East and West, all on an elevated plateau, Main street being sixty feet above high water mark. The river at its greatest floods, which were in 1825, 32-40-50-62 and -67, had a channel depth varying from 54 to 62 feet of water at the foot of the falls, which forms the Northern boundary of the city. This clearly indicates the high and healthy location of the city, which is dry although surrounded by water, and is admirably laid out, paved and ventilated, being fully sixty feet above the highest floods known to the country, and having the most abundant, best, continuous, steady, and uninterrupted water power on the continent. The Western limits are the river's bank which makes a bend encircling the city on three sides, and the West end is being devoted almost exclusively to family residences, from the neat cottage of the mechanic and laboring man, to the most capacious mansion of the wealthy residents, all having room and verge enough for flower gardens, fruit-trees and vegetables to be cultivated and grow on the premises of each. This is an attractive feature of the city and adds immeasurably to its beauty and health, and we can here state the significant fact that the real estate owners have determined to sell dwelling sites to whoever will build, improve and locate upon them, at prices ranging from \$10. to \$30. per foot, on credits of one, two and three years.

The famous Louisville and Portland ship and steamboat canal, the most stupendous work of the country, being cut through the solid bed of rock or lime stone which forms the bed of the river, runs through the Northern part of the city, extending from the head to the foot of the falls, a distance of three miles. During the past two years the general government, which owns the work excepting five shares, has expended \$750,000 in widening and deepening the canal, which is now 80 feet wide at the locks, and 90 feet wide in the channel, with several basins each 200 feet in width, along its course. The canal of itself is a great water power, and if utilized as such it would double the present population of the city, and its banks extending three miles on either side, now vacant, would provide space for ten thousand buildings, residences and factories. The only improvements that now line the banks of the canal are the iron foundries at the mouth, the coal or cement elevators at the first basin, the great railroad bridge depot and buildings of the Ohio river bridge; hence toward the mouth, the Petrocum oil refinery, the cooperage factories, the cement pipe works and the canal offices and shops. At the foot of the falls, along the upper or Northern side of the mouth of the canal, is that portion of the city known as Shippingport, the life time residence of James Porter Esq., the Kentucky Giant; along the lower side of the mouth of the canal bordering the river's bank are upper Portland, then Portland proper and West Louisville, forming the Twelfth ward of the city. Here building lots can be purchased at \$5 to \$10 per foot on paved streets, the main avenues being lit with gas.

The city from the river (the Northern limit) extends due South fifteen squares, all improved beyond the Nashville depot and machine shops, on and South of Broadway, which forms a busy community of its own, around this center clusters many beautiful residences, as well as busy marts and buildings devoted to the manufacturing arts. The city from its center to

its circumference in all directions, is radiated with well-regulated street railways, and every passenger is conveyed from one extreme to the other—a distance of seven miles—for five cents, or less than one cent per mile, for a ride from residence to place of business, the cars running regularly from daybreak to midnight. The water-power of the falls, as we clearly demonstrated in the annual review of the Board of Trade, in 1869, is the great lever to be used to make Louisville the seat of empire, manufacturing cities in the United States and of America. The investment of one million capital, and the aid of the city and real estate owners, is all that is demanded to utilize the never-ending, forever-enduring water-power at our feet. It is cheaper and more durable, as well as better and safer than steam. The raw products, cotton, iron, hemp, and flax are abundant accessible and cheaper than at any other manufacturing center, with a water section averaging 2,500 feet by 4 feet, extending three miles along the river with a fall of twenty-seven feet, and a current of over five miles per hour, equal to 168,000 horses, or twenty-five times the power of all our foundries and factories, and sooty, smoking Pittsburgh combined.

The Kentucky Tobacco Law Repeal.

According to the existing law the Governor of Kentucky is empowered to appoint inspectors and weighers of leaf tobacco sold by the warehousemen at their daily auction sales in this city, and at every session of the Legislature the question of amendment, change, or repeal, is agitated. This is exceedingly vexatious and injurious to the trade, the producers, the buyers and the warehousemen. The latter have a long experience, as well as a vast amount of money invested in the business, with six regularly constituted and organized auction warehouses, who, together with the buyers, have too much money at stake to be continually jeopardized by legislative agitation.

During the present session of the Legislature, action has been taken calling upon the Tobacco Board of Trade of this city for an expression of opinion in regard to the tobacco law. To this they have promptly responded, and with unanimity of action, without one dissenting voice, ask for the repeal of the law, or as much of it as refers to inspectors and weighers. The sale and inspection of leaf tobacco can be better and more satisfactorily managed by the proprietors of the warehouses than by others. Every business interest and trade should be managed by those who conduct it, as they are both interested and responsible and best know their own business. Mr. P. Mequiar, President of the Tobacco Board, through the unanimous decision of the members, sent the communication, or protest, to the Speaker of the House, and it is to be hoped it will be promptly acted upon, in compliance with the wishes of the trade in this city, and let the tobacco trade, like any other business pursuit, stand upon its own merits. The warehousemen can best regulate the inspection, weighing and selling of tobacco, and fairly represent the producer and protect his interests. They have the confidence of the planters and are responsible and reliable.

Iron Pipe Foundry Burned.

Sunday morning last, the extensive cast iron foundry of Dennis Long & Co. was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$175,000, covered by only a small amount of insurance. The fire, before the alarm was given, had made considerable headway, which, together with insufficient water conveniences and the delay of the Fire Department, involved the destruction of the foundry and its contents. This foundry is situated in the East end near the river, on Fulton street above Preston, and is a branch of the Union Foundry belonging to the same firm. The building was supposed to be fire-proof but accidentally took fire on the inside and was thus destroyed.

This foundry is known as the Union Pipe Works, consuming about one thousand tons of iron per month in the manufacture of the largest sized gas and water pipes, having contracts all over the Southwest and North, including Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile and intermediate points. The product of the work of this branch of the manufacturing and mechanical establishment of Louisville by this foundry alone, exceeds half a million dollars annually. The public and those with whom the Union Pipe Works have contracts will be glad to learn that all the orders on hand will be promptly filled at the other branch of the establishment, and in a few weeks the proprietors announce that, Phoenix like, the burnt foundry will rise from its ashes renewed in capacity and durability, with no suspension whatever of their work either in making pipes, or foundry business or engine building.

LOTTERIES.

The Public Library Scheme—Its Funds—Who Got Them?

Since the drawing of the lottery of the so-called Public Library of Kentucky, considerable discussion, by way of newspaper communications, has taken place. Several calls, from time to time, have also been made for an exhibit of the affairs of this grand lottery scheme, and it was hoped that, during the controversy, some information in this regard would be vouchsafed the public. As yet, no publication, or official statement, as to how the \$350,000 was disbursed, has been given. The public do not care a fig for the quarrel now going on between Mr. Dembitz, of the Louisville Library Association, and "Librarian Publicum," of the Public Library of Kentucky lottery scheme. What is of importance to them, and of which they want information, is "what disposition has been made of the \$350,000 obtained from the sale of tickets in the lottery?"

In the absence of any official data, we give the following statement, which, we are assured, can be relied upon as approximately correct:

The sale of tickets produced the sum of.....\$350,000
Amount distributed for prizes.....192,000
Commission (2 per cent.) on sales of tickets.....87,500
Cash paid to Mr. Peters, manager.....25,000
Cash reserved for library.....25,000
Incidental expenses.....20,000
\$350,000

Did Mr. Peters get \$25,000? If he did, how much of the \$87,500 did he also obtain? Did "Librarian Publicum" obtain any of the funds, and, if so, how much? How have the funds been disbursed, to what parties and for what services? These are pertinent queries, and the public would be much relieved by correct and satisfactory information.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, January 18.

Senate—Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, promised an early report upon the claim that women have a right to vote under the Constitution as amended. Mr. Blair reported a bill extending the benefits of the artificial limb act to all men in the army and navy regardless of rank. The amendment bill was taken up and laid over. The order of the day, the Civil Service Commission, was debated by Carpenter, Trumbull, Morton, Sherman, Frelinghuysen, Schurz, Edmonds and others. The Senate adjourned till Monday. The Senate, in executive session confirmed Jos. M. Cary, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of Wyoming Territory, and Weston Flint of Missouri, Consul at Chinkiang. A pension bill was passed making pensions date from the death or discharge of the soldier. Mr. Braxton of Virginia was sworn in.

FRIDAY, January 19.

Senate—None.
House—A bill was passed for funding the debt of the city of Washington by the issue of six per cent. gold bonds, running not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, to be negotiated for at a rate of discount not exceeding 3 per cent. A bill was introduced to refer to the State of Texas disbursements made prior to the war in defense of the frontier. The House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 22.

Senate—A memorial from the citizens of the Pacific slope, asking for a uniform system of coinage. A joint resolution instructing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of Cuba to the United States. A petition from the widow of Gen. R. E. Lee, offering to give the Government a clear title to the Arlington estate for \$300,000. The postal telegraph bill was reported. The amnesty bill came up when Mr. Davis of Kentucky, moved to take up and pass his resolution declaring that no Government official shall receive gifts or appoint a relative to office. A long discussion followed. The Senate then adjourned.

House—Bills were introduced and referred authorizing the building of a railroad bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati; for the construction of ten steam sloop-of-war; for the improvement of the Tennessee river; for a public building in Paducah Ky.; to indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenditures made while defending the United States; for improving the Wabash and Ohio rivers; to amend the Constitution making Senators and Representatives ineligible to the office of President and Vice President of the United States. A report was received, respecting the London syndicate, declaring all the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury legitimate and proper. The bill for extending the time for application for additional bounty till the 30th of January, 1873, was passed. A bill was introduced fixing a uniform tax of 16 cents per

pound on all kinds of manufactured tobacco. A bill was passed removing political disabilities from Herschel V. Johnson and other citizens of Georgia.

TUESDAY, January 23.

Senate—Petitions presented from Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, praying for the reduction of the tariff and repeal of the duties on coal, salt and pig-iron. The bill permitting the free importation of certain machinery for experimental mining purposes in Louisiana, passed. The amnesty bill was discussed at great length. A petition was received from sundry soldiers of the army of the Cumberland praying that the time served in that army might be allowed in the five years required by the homestead law after two years' actual residence.

House—A bill to promote the mining interests of the country, which declares that all Government lands, whether surveyed or not, are free and open to exploration and purchase, and defines certain rules governing newly-discovered mines, &c. The bill providing for an educational fund from the sale of public lands was reported. A bill was introduced authorizing mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico. The Senate amendments to a bill authorizing a New Albany (Ind.) glass-manufacturing firm to import free of duty certain machinery for making French plate-glass were not concurred in.

WEDNESDAY, January 24.

Senate—A motion was passed authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks. A bill was introduced making an appropriation to pay for carrying out such civil service rules as might be adopted by the President. The President was called on to furnish the Senate with information relating to Government expenses, receipts, losses by defalcation and embezzlement, prosecutions for the same, etc. The resolution providing for an adjournment to the 3d Monday in May, was called up and discussed by several Senators. The amnesty bill was taken up and laid aside for the Chicago relief bill which was passed all the amendments having been voted down. The Senate then adjourned.

Commercial Department.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1872.

MONETARY.

A more easy condition in monetary affairs prevails. The demand for loans is not excessive, and an increase of funds is probable. The rate for first-class commercial paper of short date is quoted at 6 1/2 per cent, while approved stock certificates are placed at 5 per cent. It is noticed in New York that National bank notes have accumulated to such an extent that some of the banks there are loaning them for five days free of interest, if repaid in legal tenders.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Is in better demand, with rates quoted at 1-10 premium buying and selling at 1/4 premium.

GOLD.

Has been more steady, with little or no speculative influence to disturb the market. The new proposal of Jay Cook & Co., to negotiate the \$500,000 new 5 and 4 1/2 per cents, having failed, has had a strengthening influence upon the price. The disbursements on account of 5-20s reduced and January interest now amount to \$38,306,000.

The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Jan. 18.....	109	109	108 1/2	109
Jan. 19.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Jan. 20.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Jan. 21.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Jan. 22.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Jan. 23.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Jan. 24.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Since our last have partially recovered the decline and are now firm at quotations. The proposal noticed last week, to place \$500,000 more of the new 5 and 4 1/2 per cents, with the interest payable in London, has not yet been consummated. It is now generally conceded that all the 5-20s will be ultimately funded into bonds at a lower rate of interest.

We revise quotations:

Coupons, 1881.....	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of 1862.....	108 1/2	109
1864.....	109 1/2	110
1865.....	109 1/2	110
(NEW) 5-20s.....	108 1/2	109
1867.....	111 1/2	112
1868.....	111 1/2	112
New 5s.....	109 1/2	110
10-40s.....	109 1/2	110
Currency 6s.....	114 1/2	115

NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.

Missouri 6s.....	85 1/2
Tennessee, old.....	90 1/2
Tennessee, new.....	90 1/2
Virginia, old.....	90 1/2
Virginia, new.....	90 1/2
North Carolina, old.....	90 1/2
North Carolina, new.....	90 1/2

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

In local bonds and stocks there has been no material change, with only a moderate degree of transactions. Railroad bonds are firm, with more improvement in quotations. We quote as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First.....	120	121
National Bank, Second.....	120	121
National Bank, Third.....	120	121
National Bank, City.....	120	121
Bank of America.....	120	121
Bank of Kentucky.....	120	121
Bank of Louisville.....	120	121
Merchants' Bank.....	120	121
Commercial Bank.....	120	121
Northwestern Bank.....	120	121
Citizens' Bank.....	120	121
People's Bank.....	120	121
Massachusetts Bank.....	120	121
Farmers' Bank.....	120	121
Security Bank.....	120	121
German Bank.....	120	121
West'n Finance & Commercial Bank.....	120	121
Fidelity Tobacco Bank.....	120	121
Farmers and Drovers' Bank.....	120	121
Manufacturers' Bank.....	120	121
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank.....	120	121
Western Insurance Co. Bank.....	120	121
Traders' Bank.....	120	121
Central Savings Bank.....	120	121
Lou. Cin. & Lex. R. R. com'n.....	59	60
Lou. Cin. & Lex. R. R. preferred.....	59	60
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	70	71
Gas company stock.....	110	111

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 1/2.....	97	100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 1/2.....	99	100
L. & N. R. R. Co., 2d mort., 7 1/2.....	85 1/2	88 1/2
L. & N. R. R. Co., 3d mort., 7 1/2.....	85 1/2	88 1/2
J. M. & L. R. R. 1st mort., 7 1/2.....	84	85
J. M. & L. R. R. 2d mort., 7 1/2.....	73	75
E. & P. R. R. 1st mort., 8 1/2.....	90 1/2	93 1/2
Shelby R. R., 1st mort., 8 1/2.....	90 1/2	93 1/2
City for improvements, 6 1/2.....	74	79
City for beauty, 6 1/2.....	80	82
City for schools, 6 1/2.....	80	82
City for wharf, old, 6 1/2.....	80	81 1/2
City for wharf, new, 6 1/2.....	78	79
City for water-works, old, 6 1/2.....	81	82
City for water-works, new, 6 1/2.....	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., M. & O., 6 1/2.....	81	82
City for L. & N. R. R., L. & E., 6 1/2.....	79	80
City for L. & N. R. R., 7 1/2.....	90	91
City for old liabilities, 10 1/2.....	92	93
City for school purposes, 6 1/2.....	81	82
Water-works bonds, 6 1/2.....	81	82
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 1/2.....	91	92
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 1/2.....	82	83
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 1/2.....	82	83
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 1/2.....	98	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 1/2.....	95	96
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 1/2.....	90	91
Grassman county, 7 1/2.....	79	80
Muhlenberg county, 7 1/2.....	77 1/2	78 1/2
Lyon county, 7 1/2.....	75	77
Madison county, 7 1/2.....	75	77
McCracken county, 7 1/2.....	74	75
Shelby county, 8 1/2.....	90	90 1/2
Carroll county, 8 1/2.....	90	90 1/2
Nor. Albany county, 7 1/2.....	85	86
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 1/2.....	90	91
Logan county, 6 1/2.....	68	70

Bonds marked * are sold with the interest added.

Weekly Review.

Trade is improving and transactions increasing in all leading departments, with a decline established in various articles of country produce, including butter, eggs and dried fruits. For feathers, ginseng, flaxseed and wool the market is fully sustained. A full resumption of business, however, is not anticipated before next month.

The cotton market has again advanced, with some increase in the forward movement, yet the receipts this season to date show a decrease of 48,000 bales against the same date last year. A marked increase is noted in the consumption of cotton, both in Great Britain and the United States, an increase of from 5 to 7 per cent. being noted in the Northern mills. This tends to keep up prices. If the water-power of Louisville was utilized, it would give easy capacity for the use of 350,000 bales of cotton annually around the falls. The machine power of England has been increased fully 10 per cent. during the past year.

The reduction of the duty on tea has generally increased both imports and consumption, the statistics of the New York Shipping List indicating an increase of nearly 14,000,000 lbs during the year.

The market has been buoyant for dry goods, including cotton and woolen fabrics, at

Railway Department.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

CLOSING. Day. Night.

Cincinnati and Eastern. 2:30 P.M. 12:00 P.M.

Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal-
ifornia and the Territories. 1:45 P.M. 12:00 P.M.St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas,
Colorado, New Mexico, Nor-
thwestern Arkansas and Nor-
thwestern Texas. 1:45 P.M. 1:00 P.M.Memphis, Clarksville, N. O.,
Galveston, Shreveport,
Mobile. 7:30 A.M. 8:15 P.M.

New Albany. 11:30 A.M. 8:15 P.M.

Memphis and Chattanooga.
St. Louis and Atlantic and
Chattanooga postal car, and
Cincinnati, Alabama, N. O., S.
C., and Florida. 7:30 A.M. 8:15 P.M.Lexington and Richmond Br.
Knoxville. 7:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M.Lexington and Frankfort.
Knoxville. 7:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M.Lexington and Frankfort.
Knoxville. 7:30 A.M. 12:00 P.M.Lexington and Frankfort.
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coils, Coil Chain, Carriage and
Plow Bolts, Axles, Sledges,
Springs, Axles, &c.

Warehouse—309 MAIN STREET,

BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH,

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R. BOYD, Agent Lawrence Iron Works Co.,
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Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any prin-
cipal for any number of days. The
answer in each case being in cents,
separate the two right-hand figures of
answer to express it in dollars and
cents:Four per cent.—Multiply the prin-
cipal by the number of days to run; se-
parate right hand figure from product,
and divide by 9.Five per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days and divide by 72.Six per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days; separate right hand figure,
and divide by 6.Eight per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days, and divide by 45.Nine per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days; separate right hand figure and
divide by 4.Ten per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days and divide by 36.Twelve per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days; separate right hand figure
and divide by 3.Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days and divide by 24.Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by
number of days; separate right hand
figure and divide by 2.Twenty per cent.—Multiply by num-
ber of days and divide by 18.Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by
number of days and divide by 15.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.

When computing interest at four
per cent., two places pointed off from
the right of the principal gives the in-
terest upon it for ninety days.At 5 per cent., two places pointed off 72 days
[give the interest for]

At 6 " " " " 60 days

At 8 " " " " 45 days

At 10 " " " " 36 days

At 12 " " " " 30 days

At 15 " " " " 24 days

At 18 " " " " 20 days

At 20 " " " " 18 days

At 24 " " " " 15 days

Landings and Distances on White
River and Tributaries.From outflow to mouth of White River,
595 miles.

WHITE RIVER.

From mouth of White River to

Richmond 1 6

Cut-off 9 15

Wild Goose Bayou 9 15

Prairie Landing 9 15

Le Gravel 9 15

Ox Bows 9 15

Scrub Grass 9 15

Foot Little Island 10 44

Foot Big Island 4 54

Big Creek 18 72

Indian Bay 2 74

Head Big Island 6 84

St. Charles 6 84

St. Andrew's Bluff 1 85

Laddox's Bay 3 85

Crested Bluff 3 85

Adams' Bluff 3 85

Cascoe 10 115

Aberdeen 12 127

Crested Bluff 12 127

Walnut Ridge 2 129

Clarendon 6 135

Head Big Island 6 141

Crooked Point Cut-off 9 150

Miller's Bluff 15 165

Arkopolis 2 172

Little Hill 2 178

Surround Hill 2 180

Buena Vista 2 180

Hidden Hill 5 185

Little Hill 5 185

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Watkinsaw 2 192

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Hickory Island 1 193

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Des Arcs 9 215

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McCarthy's 3 218

Pryor's Woodyard 4 224

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Nigger Bluff 5 232

Little Red River 12 251

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Gray's Bend 10 273

Little Hill 3 282

Chamber's 3 283

Taylor's Bay 1 286

Wilkinson's 2 288

Jacksonport 3 293

Rock Road

Imports and Exports.

The following table exhibits the Imports and Exports of the several leading articles of trade, by railroad and river, for the past week and since September 1, 1871:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
This Week.	Previous Week.	This Week.	Previous Week.
Apples, green, bbls.	1104 461 4	854 237 1	
Bacon, tierces	209 7025	2241 169 7	
Beans, bushels	1 1009	358 1811 6	
Butter, packages	205 8352	200 5400	
Barley, sacks	659 232 5	306 7 8	
Beef, pieces	265 16131	353 3769 4	
Cotton, bales	7155 11609	6284 11400 1	
Cotton yarns, bales	48 149 9	39 22 9	
Coffee, bags	2189 367 21	667 22 37	
Cheese, packages	184 16729	344 73 6	
Candles, boxes	1474 2 94	1072 287 1	
Cement, bbls.	10 18 2	16142 42	
Corn, sacks	9619 45343	1142 8755	
Cattle, head	174 10274	172 8755	
Eggs, bbls.	335 1580	227 1301	
Flour, bbls.	6363 98211	4306 7397 1	
Hides, bundles	1679 30260	1019 197 9	
Hogs, No.	757 279 94	632 848 4	
Hay, bales	1470 2752	647 169 62	
Iron, pig, tons	1374 17 17	354 73 6	
Lard, tierces	218 4771	810 127 2	
Lard, kegs	1172 24615	1769 1700 6	
Malt, sacks	567 12470	610 889 3	
Molasses, bbls.	122 6410	591 408	
Cracker, packages	58 2302	52 2832	
Walls, kegs	2209 43003	671 3067 5	
Oil, bbls.	9420 37270	3134 11238	
Oats, sacks	1320 31702	1251 11238	
Pork, bbls.	704 2475	1184 7263	
Pork, bulk, pieces	38918 3477 6	55118 6336	
Potatoes, bbls.	1320 31702	1251 11238	
Rye, sacks	2560 21461	1920 8482	
Sugar, hds.	612 7272	444 4318	
Sugar, boxes & bbls.	318 3862	345 1013 8	
Seed, bags	1320 31702	1251 11238	
Tobacco, hds.	10 7775	928 10401	
Tobacco, boxes	696 9782	1428 32867	
Whisky, bbls.	2038 58824	824 5409 5	
Wheat, sacks	2887 82390	301 14530	
Wool, bags	38 3361	60 1435	

DELICATE CREATURES.—This is the phrase applied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant contrast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment, considers a fair skin like a sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman." Now this is a charm that can be acquired. There is a healthy and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as HUGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which literally transfigures a cloyed or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms, and bosom with a soft, pearly tinge, and imparting to the surface a smoothness and gloss like that of polished marble. Instead of clogging the pores, like the sticky enamels, or contracting them; and thus obstructing the perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural belles, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms by this delightful preparation.

My FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all chronic, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Sold by all druggists.

FOR SALE.

One of Sperry's celebrated Farmers' Boilers, size 2, capacity 50 gallons. This boiler is one of the latest and best patents, is self-dumping, is made in the most substantial and thorough manner, and is the one most extensively used throughout the Northwest. The one we offer is new and complete, and is the best and cheapest in the market. Price \$36 00, packed and delivered at any railroad depot.

Apply at this office.

DR. HURLEY'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

WITH IODIDE OF POTASH.

THIS Preparation has long been recognized as the most efficient remedy in the profession as the most reliable, searching and harmless alternative within their reach, and as a Blood Purifier it certainly stands without a rival. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's AGUE TONIC.

Purely Vegetable. No Arsenic, no Mercury in its Composition.

NO CURE NO PAY. If directions be followed. No danger in taking an overdose, as we put no poison in our medicines. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Hurley's Stomach Bitters,

Is the remedy, par excellence for all diseases arising from debility, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, torpid liver, indigestion and all kindred ailments, where a gentle and permanent stimulant and tonic is required. Pleasant to take. One dollar per bottle.

Dr. Seabrook's INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP

THE Indispensable remedy in the nursery. No more use for laudanum, paregoric, Bateman's Drops or other strong opiates. No bad effects from the use of Seabrook's. Health to the children, rest to the mother and a clear conscience to the vendor. 25 cents per bottle.

DR. HURLEY'S Popular Worm Candy

It's really all it claims to be—A SPECIFIC—A removing all worms from the human system. No harmful effect from its use. Children love it. No danger in giving an overdose. 25 cents per box.

DR. SEABROOK'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.

THE Great Tonic and Appetizer. One dollar per bottle. All for sale by

J. W. SEATON & CO., Proprietors, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 20-ly

The Marquis of Bute, who is perhaps the richest young man in England, is going to establish a line of steamers between Cardiff and New York, for carrying precious metallic ores to the former place and returning the product in pig metal or bars, to the latter. He has sent out an agent to this country to make favorable arrangements with the railroads that penetrate from the Atlantic coast to the mining fields of the far West.

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O. W. THOMAS & CO., Packers, Curers of the Celebrated Golden Hams, Breakfast Bacon, &c., and general Dealers in

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HUGHES GOSLEE & CO., PORK-PACKERS, PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Curers of "Kentucky" brand of Sugar-cured Hams.

62 Second street, Louisville, Ky. del 15

HAMILTON BROTHERS, PORK PACKERS, PROVISION DEALERS,

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13 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. del 15

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JARVIS & CO., PORK-PACKERS, General Provision Dealers,

47 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky. del 15

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Distillers and Dealers in KENTUCKY BOURBON

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Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington streets, Two doors from the Galt House.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 13-ly

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES. "PICKETT" TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

SPRATT & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Corner Eighth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 13-ly

F. S. J. DONALD. R. W. DONALD. W. A. DONALD, JR.

RONALD, BROTHER & CO., NINTH-STREET TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 13-ly

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J. M. ROBINSON & CO. WHOLESALE AND

NOTIONS, No. 223 Main Street,

Opposite Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan 6-6m

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WINES AND LIQUORS. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters,

Fourth and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky. Jan 6-11

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Cash paid for Lard, Tallow and Grease. Jan 1-ly

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I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

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[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash rates; small orders at the usual advance.]

ALE AND BEER. Ale, as to brand... 12 00a15 00

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BROOMS. Common... 2 00a3 00

BARK. Chestnut Oak, 1/2 cord... \$10 00a

BACON. (See Provision Report.)

BAGS. Gunney in bales... 15 00a20 00

COUNTRY PRODUCE. (See Special Report.)

COOPERAGE. Iron hoop Bourbon barrels... \$2 30a3 00

CANDLES AND SOAP. Star Candles, full weight... 19 00a20 00

COTTON. (See Special Report.)

COFFEE. (See Groceries, Special Report.)

CHOCOLATE. Vanilla... 45 00a50 00

COAL. Pittsburgh, retail... 20 00a25 00

CORNMEAL. Boiled... 50 00a65 00

CEMENT. Hydraulic, per bbl... 1 50a1 70

CANDIES. Assorted... 15 00a18 00

CANNED GOODS. Oysters, 1 lb... 1 00a1 25

GLASS. Brandy Peaches... 3 25a3 75

LEATHER. Oak sole tan... 38 00a39 00

LARD. (See Provision Report.)

LEAF TOBACCO. (See Special Report.)

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. Virginia extra, in fancy pkgs... \$1 00a1 15

DRY GOODS. (See Special Report.)

DRUGS. (See Special Report.)

FISH. Mackerel, No. 1... \$15 00a16 00

FOREIGN FRUITS. Mackerel kits, 15 lbs. No. 1... 1 50a1 55

FLOUR. (See Special Report.)

FOREIGN FRUITS, &c. Figs, new... 17 00a21 00

NAVAL STORES. Tar, 1 keg... \$3 00a3 50

OFFAL. Brans, 1/2 ton... \$17 00a18 00

Filberts... 13 00a15 00

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HEMP. Rough Kentucky per ton... \$115 00a130 00

HAY. Timothy, tight pressed... \$18 00a20 00

HIDES. Dry Flint, at... 17 00a18 00

HOPS. Eastern, new... 65 00a70 00

IRON. Hanging rock, No. 1 foundry... 40 00a45 00

LIME. Utica per bbl... 1 00a1 10

LUMBER. Clear Boards, (2 inch) per M... 110 00a115 00

CEILING—TONGUED AND GROOVED. Clear... 50 00a55 00

POSTS AND LATHS. Cedar Posts, (8 feet long)... 35 00a40 00

LEATHER. Oak sole tan... 38 00a39 00

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MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. Virginia extra, in fancy pkgs... \$1 00a1 15

DRY GOODS. (See Special Report.)

DRUGS. (See Special Report.)

FISH. Mackerel, No. 1... \$15 00a16 00

FOREIGN FRUITS. Mackerel kits, 15 lbs. No. 1... 1 50a1 55

FLOUR. (See Special Report.)

FOREIGN FRUITS, &c. Figs, new... 17 00a21 00

NAVAL STORES. Tar, 1 keg... \$3 00a3 50

OFFAL. Brans, 1/2 ton... \$17 00a18 00

WOOL. Tub washed... 44 00a45 00

WOODEN-WARE. Buckets, painted, 1/2 dozen... 32 00a34 00

WINDOW-GLASS. 6x8 and 8x10... 5 00a5 50

SALES. Parties desiring anything in this line will find the following quotations correct.

Fire Proof, single door... 200 00a250 00

Bank Locks... 40 00a50 00

Lard 1/2 gal... 80 00a85 00

PROVISIONS. (See Special Report.)

PAPER. Crown wrapping... 250 00a275 00

POTATOES. (See Country Produce.)

RAGS. Soft woolen... 5 00a6 00

STRAW. Baled... 10 00a10 50

SALT. Kanawha, 1/2 bbl... 52 00a54 00

STEEL. Cast... 18 00a22 00

SEEDS. Clover, sappling... 5 00a6 00

SPICES. Peppercorns, per bbl... 3 00a3 50

SPRITS, WINES AND LIQUORS. A. B. & C. Spirits... 1 50a1 60

STARCH. Cassia in mats... 55 00a60 00

TEAS. Oolong, black... 50 00a55 00

TALLOW AND GREASE. Tallow... 75 00a80 00

TIN PLATE & TINNERS' STOCK. Tin plate 10 lb box... 12 25a13 00

TWINE. Cotton twine, per lb... 32 00a34 00

VINEGAR. Cider... 5 00a5 50

WOOL. Tub washed... 44 00a45 00

WOODEN-WARE. Buckets, painted, 1/2 dozen... 32 00a34 00

WINDOW-GLASS. 6x8 and 8x10... 5 00a5 50

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